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AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND AS MARKETS FOR AMERICAN FRUIT

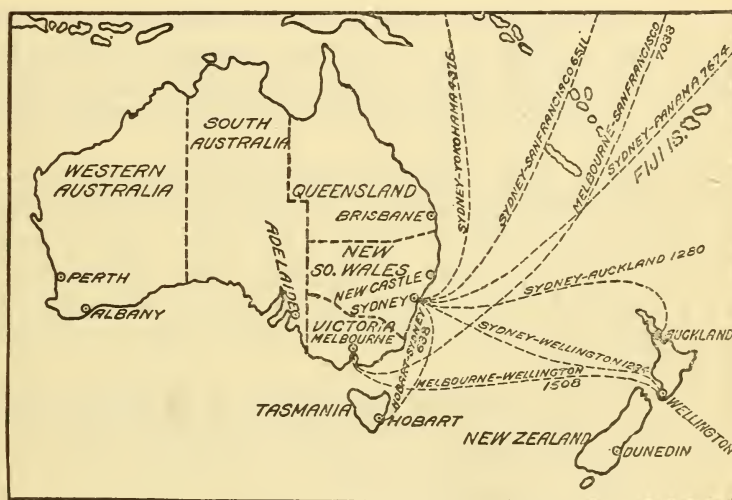
SAMUEL B. MOOMAW

Special Investigator

and

CAROLINE B. SHERMAN

Scientific Assistant



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR 145

Contribution from the Bureau of Markets
GEORGE LIVINGSTON, Chief

Washington, D. C.

February, 1921

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DESCRIPTION.

Australia.—Australia is divided into three belts or zones, marked by broad climatic differences, the effects of which are perhaps more noticeable in the output of the orchards than in any other products of the soil. In these broad climatic zones there are, of course, numerous variations.

In the southern belt, comprising Tasmania, the greater part of Victoria, and considerable parts of New South Wales, South Australia and Western Australia, the climate is similar in many respects to that of southern France or northern Italy. There are the farms and the wheat fields and there the apple, pear, plum, and cherry flourish. Apples form the chief fruit crop and their production is increasing each year.

The middle belt, comprising parts of all the continental States, was, with the exception of the coastal districts, devoted in the early days almost entirely to sheep stations or ranches, but is the natural home of the peach, grape, fig, and olive.

In the northern belt, comprising the Northern Territory and the northern parts of Queensland and Western Australia, the inland districts are mainly occupied by cattle runs, while in other parts the mango, pineapple, coconut, and banana thrive. A great increase in its production of tropical and semi-tropical fruit during the next few years has been predicted.

New Zealand.—Fruit growing in New Zealand is still a young industry. With the general development and progress of the country, however, the production of fruit has begun to increase in importance. Especially has this been true during the last few years. New Zealand has a great variety of temperate climate and a fairly well and evenly distributed rainfall, making it possible to raise almost any kind of fruit that can be grown in the temperate zone. The mountain valleys have a hot summer heat that will ripen fruit to perfection. Much

of the poor clay land in the Auckland district, hitherto considered almost useless, has been found to be well adapted to fruit growing.

Value of fruit crops.—The World War and the consequent lack of ships for transportation have had a retarding influence on the development of the fruit industry in both Australia and New Zealand, although for many years the tendency has been toward a general increase in the production of fruits. This increase was most marked in Victoria, where 27,864 additional acres were laid out in fruit cultivation during the last 10 years. In Tasmania and Western Australia also, the acreage in fruit was greatly enlarged owing principally to extensive plantings of apple trees with a view to the possibilities of selling the fresh fruit in English markets. The value of the fruit crops of all kinds in the whole of Australia in 1917 was \$16,921,808.

METHODS OF MARKETING DOMESTIC FRUIT.

Most of the domestic fruit is sold through the city markets by wholesale, consignment, or auction, but some is retailed through market stalls. Many of the large markets are municipally owned or controlled. In Queensland and in New Zealand some fruit is sold to canneries and preserve factories, a part of the output of which is sometimes exported. Some sales of fruit are made direct from producer to consumer, especially in New Zealand, where the Government has facilitated such sales by the "fruit by post" system. Cooperative marketing societies are found in parts of Victoria, in Tasmania, South Australia, and Queensland. In New Zealand the Government has assisted cooperation among fruit growers in the form of its New Zealand Fruit Growers' Federation (Ltd.) by issuing an orchard tax act of 1916, which provides for the levying of a minimum tax of \$0.24 and a maximum tax of \$0.61 per acre on commercial orchards, the proceeds to be paid over to the Fruit Growers' Federation and to be expended in any of the fruit-growing industries. The act is to remain in force until 1921. The earlier practice of grading apples in Australia and New Zealand related particularly to size, but in recent years the influence of methods in use in the boxed apple districts in the western United States has been felt. In Australia the various States make their own fruit-grading laws. The Victoria fruit act of 1917 authorizes the Governor in Council to make regulations fixing standards for fruits and vegetables based on size, quality and color. The Tasmanian authorities have also issued regulations regarding the export of fruit in which are incorporated grades very similar to those in effect in New Zealand, described below. In New South Wales the grades Extra Fancy, Fancy, and C are also in use, at least to some extent. The New Zealand Department of Agriculture in its regulations issued new provisions of the orchard and garden disease act which provided for three grades of apples—Extra Fancy, Fancy,

and C. These grades are based on size, quality, and color, the specifications following closely those in use in the northwestern section of the United States.

The disposal of a part of the crop through dried, canned, and preserved fruits, including jams, has increased in recent years in both Australia and New Zealand, as a result of the extension of fruit growing and the demand for jams for military use.

THE EXPORT TRADE.

Australia.—In the years preceding the European war Australia was developing an increasing export trade in fresh fruits of all varieties, especially with its neighbor colony of New Zealand and the ports of the mother country. Naturally the decreased shipping incident to the war makes a comparison, such as statistical tables might ordinarily furnish, untrustworthy. Nevertheless the American shipper may be interested to have the figures furnished by the official Australian returns at hand, and for this purpose Table II is given in the appendix. This table shows the average of exports of fruits for the years 1912 and 1913.

Prior to the war, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania had limited export industries but these suffered considerably during the war period. In some cases the increased foreign demand for preserved fruits and jams seemed to counteract to a certain extent the effect of the decreased export trade for fresh fruits.

The principal ports of Australia are Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane, Fremantle, Newcastle, Hobart, and Port Darwin. All of the principal harbors of Australia are under the control of harbor boards that decide upon the improvements and the development of facilities.

Sydney, the capital of New South Wales, situated on Port Jackson, is the largest city and is the receiving port for all the inland towns of New South Wales. All the main railways of the State converge there because of the depth of the harbor and its excellent dock facilities and capacity for shipping. The tonnage cleared from Sydney each year far exceeds that of any other city in Australia. The produce of inland districts is sent by rail to Sydney for marketing or export.

The network of railways in Victoria connect at Melbourne and make it a considerable distributing center. Much has been done for the improvement of its docks and wharves. Hobart has an excellent harbor, the best in Australia for deep-draft ships, with good dock facilities and carries on a noteworthy trade in fruit exporting. In prewar days Hobart was in direct steamship communication with London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Hull, Hamburg and other European ports, and with South Africa during the fruit export season. Fruit for South American ports was sent to New Zealand for transshipment.

New Zealand.—The export trade of New Zealand is in its infancy, but fruit has been sold either direct to buyers overseas or on consignment through the New Zealand Government with a guaranty of a minimum price by the Government. During recent seasons the New Zealand market has been greatly assisted and regulated by a limited export trade with South America. Apples are packed and graded under Government supervision, with very satisfactory results, so that the prospects for an expansion of this trade are good.

It is thought, however, that in view of the greatly increased number of orchards neither the local market nor the South American market will absorb the amount of fruit available for the next few years. Hence, orchard instructors have recommended the planting of apples and pears suitable for export to the markets of the Northern Hemisphere and have issued lists of varieties favored.

The difficulty of obtaining freight space under war conditions checked the growth of exports, but with a return to normal freight condition and sailings the effect of the Government recommendations undoubtedly will be apparent, and the export trade in fruit may be expected to receive a noteworthy impetus.

Official figures, showing the quantity of fresh apples and pears exported from New Zealand in the years 1912 and 1913, have been averaged in Table III.

The extensive coast line and the numerous harbors of New Zealand facilitate traveling and distribution of goods by sea, and coastal steamers are much used in connection with both exports and imports. The principal ports are Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, and Invercargill. Auckland has probably the best dock facilities in New Zealand, while those of Wellington are very good.

THE IMPORT TRADE.

Australia.—Notwithstanding the extent of fruit raising within her boundaries, Australia imports no inconsiderable quantities of both fresh fruits and dried, canned, and preserved fruits. Fresh fruits are imported especially in off seasons, and the preserved fruits are brought in to supplement the shortage of such supplies.

Victoria imports chiefly bananas from the Fiji Islands, oranges and lemons from the United States and Italy, and apples from the United States and Canada. Queensland receives prunes, dried peaches, and dried apricots from the United States, apples from the United States and Canada, figs from Asia Minor, dates from the Persian Gulf and North Africa, and nuts of various kinds from Europe, California, and South America. New South Wales imports chiefly apples and oranges. South Australia imports dried fruits, principally French prunes in jars, shelled and unshelled almonds from Europe, evaporated figs, prunes, and apricots from California, and

dried figs and dates from Asia Minor and Mesopotamia. Very little fruit of any kind is imported direct into Tasmania, but imported fruits are received there from other States, chiefly from New South Wales and Victoria.

The imports of fruits of various kinds into the Commonwealth of Australia in the calendar years 1912 and 1913 have been averaged in Table IV.

New Zealand.—The most promising outlook for imported fruits in New Zealand at present is for canned, dried, and preserved fruits; but there will always be a market for those fresh fruits which can reach New Zealand in the off season.

The figures in Table V give the fruit imports of New Zealand averaged for the years 1912 and 1913.

FRUIT IMPORTATION LAWS.

Australia.—All fruit imported into the Commonwealth of Australia is subject to the provisions of the quarantine act of 1908–1912 with regard to freedom from disease. Where imported goods are found to be diseased, the affected portion may be exported beyond the Commonwealth, provided the packages are plainly marked with a true description of the goods and the name of the country where they were produced.

The principal Australian law affecting the importation of fruits is a proclamation which appears in the Commonwealth Gazette, No. 38, dated March 26, 1919, under the quarantine act 1908–1915, which prohibits the importation of citrus plants (including citrus fruits) into Australia from any part of the world in which citrus canker or Japanese canker exists. This regulation was modified by a proclamation under the quarantine act, dated July 15, 1920 (Commonwealth Gazette, No. 60), so as to permit the importation of citrus fruits from California and Arizona, subject to the condition that each consignment is accompanied by an official certificate dated and signed by a responsible officer of a Government department of the country of origin, giving the name of the State in which it was grown, identifying the fruit, stating the quantity, and certifying (a) that the fruit was grown in the State specified, (b) that citrus canker does not exist in the said State, and (c) that the consignment is free from citrus canker and from all other diseases.

A proclamation dated July 19, 1917 (Commonwealth Gazette, No. 14), prohibits the importation of apples unless the consent in writing of the Minister of State for Trade and Customs has first been obtained. This amounted practically to a total prohibition, since it was extremely difficult for shippers to obtain transportation so far ahead as to be able to receive the written consent of the minister from Australia before shipping their goods. This proclamation was

modified by a proclamation effective May 19, 1920, under which the import prohibitions relating to apples ceased to operate.

Under the Commonwealth quarantine act of 1908-1915 the importation into Western Australia of apples, pears and quinces from any part of the world except the other States of the Commonwealth is prohibited. Under this act also the removal of apple, pear, and quince trees from any other Australian State into Western Australia and the removal of grapevines or any parts thereof from the States of New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland into the States of South Australia and Western Australia is prohibited.

By the same act total prohibition also exists against the importation into Western Australia of walnuts shipped from or grown in California. However, by a special exemption, fruit or vegetables to be used solely for food may be imported into Western Australia at ports north of Geraldton, a coastal town lying about 300 miles north of Perth. The fact that any ports lying north of Geraldton would be in the Tropics and therefore unfit for apple or pear growing is probably the reason for the exemption.

Rules in regard to trade descriptions are also important. Regulations under the commerce act of 1905 provide that in the case of articles used for food by man there shall be applied to the goods, or where affixture to the goods is impracticable, to the coverings containing the goods, a notice giving a true description of the goods as well as the name of the country or place in which the goods were made or produced.

New Zealand.—Any fruit other than grapes, which may be imported from Australia alone, may be introduced into New Zealand, provided every shipment of fruit is accompanied by a certificate, signed by the shipper, giving the shipping marks and the number of packages of each class shipped under each mark, the name of the grower, the locality, country, or place of growth, and attesting that no species of fruit fly is known to exist in or within 1 mile of the orchard where such fruit was grown and that the fruit is contained in clean new packages not previously used for any purpose. Another certificate must be inclosed, signed by an officer of the Department of Agriculture or other department relating to horticulture in the country where such fruit was grown, to the effect that the fruit shipped is clean and free from disease and that no species of fruit fly is known to exist in or within 1 mile of the orchard where such fruit is certified by the shipper to have been grown.

The Agricultural Department in New Zealand examines all imported fruits free of charge, destroying whatever is affected with such diseases as codling moth, black spot, and fruit fly. To make this examination effective, the ports of Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton, Dunedin, and The Bluff are appointed to be the only ports of entry for fruit.

METHODS OF MARKETING IMPORTED FRUITS.

Australia.—Practically all fruit from California and the Northwest coming into the Australian markets has been handled by one firm. Its representative operates on the Pacific coast, buying the fruit either direct from the grower or from an association, the terms usually being f. o. b. shipping point. This firm has practically had the control of the import fruit trade, as it has contracted for all the refrigerators of one steamship line and also for a large proportion of another company's cool-room accommodation. With these advantages, the association holds a strong position in the market and obtains high prices, for the Sydney public at least, will pay high prices for first-quality product.

Some space on one steamship company's liners has been used by other importers, but the space allotted is small. Again, some consignments have been carried on deck, but they rarely arrived in good condition.

At the markets the fruit is sold by a commission agent or by the Australian Fruit and Produce Association to the retailer. Sometimes another middleman enters, when fruit is bought to sell to the retailers in the country towns, and there are also times when a commission agent will buy from the association to sell again, but in most cases its course is from the grower to the middleman, to the retailer, to the consumer.

Sydney is the center for the marketing of American fruits, as all boats coming from America equipped to carry fruit make Sydney their terminus, and fruit destined for other ports must be transhipped. It is considered that the Fruit Exchange, Bathurst Street, Sydney, constitutes the leading fruit market. This exchange handles the bulk of the good fruit sold in Sydney. The markets of this exchange are owned and controlled by a company composed principally of fruit growers and fruit merchants.

Some of the fruit merchants operating in the Fruit Exchange buy the best grades of fruit from the agents and send it out into the country districts. These merchants must have the very best grades, as transportation to the country is likely to be slow, and the handling of perishable articles is of the poorest. The pack of the American fruit is so superior to the Australian pack that merchants prefer to pay as much as \$1.20 per case more for American fruit for the sake of getting it to its destination in good condition. They have tried to import American apples direct, but owing to their inability to obtain refrigeration their efforts were unsuccessful.

The municipal markets, Haymarket, Sydney, retail both vegetables and fruit and also do a wholesale business, but buyers of special lines are rather inclined to give their attention to the Fruit Exchange.

The markets are owned and controlled by the City Municipal Council, and the allotments of space cost more than at the Fruit Exchange. The municipal markets are comparatively new buildings, specially built for the purpose of their present use, and are in fairly close proximity to the railway station.

The methods of marketing vary little in the other States of the Australian Commonwealth, but as Sydney is the import center more attention has been paid in this report to its markets.

New Zealand.—There are about 26 fruit-importing firms in New Zealand, distributed among the provincial districts. The importers deal direct with American merchants. In making importations finance is usually met by an advance of a letter of credit on presentation of shipping documents in America, at per case or as arranged. Most of the American merchants prefer to sell outright, with payment when shipment is made, but complaints have been made by importers in New Zealand that this method presents too much opportunity to the unscrupulous few:

In some cases these importers handle the fruit on consignment, paying the American shipper pro-forma payment on all consignments and then selling the fruit privately and by auction, a large quantity going to retailers. All of the importers are willing to do this class of business. Imported fresh fruits are almost exclusively dealt in by fruit brokers on consignment. Sometimes several will place a combined order. Commissions vary from 7 to 10 per cent, but the most usual is $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The margin of profit for fruit importers is always fixed by supply and demand. When fruit is bought by agents in America it is paid for before shipment, but if shipped on consignment, the consignors usually draw for a proportion of cost, and the remainder is settled by bank draft after the fruit is disposed of.

It is generally believed that two firms practically supply the whole of New Zealand and arrange with the principal firms in each main center to sell at a fixed price, which plan works smoothly until some unexpected circumstance upsets demand and causes the fruit to be sold by auction at the retail buyers' idea of value, often showing heavy losses to shippers or buyers, as the case may be. There is a very loose organization between the different importers in New Zealand, but it seems to have no effect upon the import trade.

Not many wholesale fruit dealers operate in New Zealand. Auckland contains about 250 retailers and probably about 10 wholesalers, some of whom handle retail fruit as well. The facilities for doing business are those usual in this country for retailing any other commodity, and little is done to promote sales and market development work.

COST TO AMERICAN SHIPPERS.

A thoroughly useful discussion of costs of exporting fruits to these countries is not practicable, since the only available figures are pre-war or relate to times of abnormal conditions. However, a few illustrations are given as possible bases for estimates.

Australia.—Freight rates per ton for fruit carried as ordinary cargo by water between Melbourne and other Australian ports varied, in 1917, from \$3.41 to Sydney to \$17.35 to Port Douglas and Cooktown. Railway freight rates from Melbourne to various inland towns varied from \$1.38 for fresh fruits and \$4.93 for dried to Hamilton (43 miles) to \$6.54 and \$32.69 to Mildura (351 miles).

In addition to the ordinary transportation charges for fruit imported into Australia there must be added the charges for dockage, lighterage, transshipment dues and conveyance to the ultimate markets of distribution. These expenses vary with the different fruits. For apples imported through Sydney and Melbourne such dues and charges are about as follows:

Coastal rates of freight.

From Sydney, New South Wales, to—	Per ton of 40 cubic feet in dollars.	From Melbourne, Victoria, to—	Per ton of 40 cubic feet in dollars.
Melbourne, Victoria.....	3.41	Sydney, New South Wales.....	3.41
Brisbane, Queensland.....	5.17	Brisbane, Queensland.....	7.37
Adelaide, South Australia.....	5.54	Adelaide, South Australia.....	3.41
Albany, Western Australia.....	11.81	Albany, Western Australia.....	9.31
Fremantle, Western Australia.....	11.81	Fremantle, Western Australia.....	9.31

Dock dues (wharfage) at Sydney on direct importations not intended for transshipment are 73 cents per ton of 40 cubic feet. If transshipped within 48 hours the fee is 12 cents additional; if transshipped after 48 hours, 24 cents additional. Cartage for a double or pine case is 4 cents; for a bushel case 3 cents; for a half-bushel case 2 cents.

At Melbourne apples discharged in River Yarra are assessed a fee of 27 cents per ton of 40 cubic feet or 1.5 cents per case. Dock dues on direct importations not for transshipment, or if transshipped within 48 hours, are 80 cents per ton; after 48 hours of discharge the fee for transshipping is 24 cents, and an additional wharfage charge is made at final destination. Cartage per ton of 40 cubic feet at Melbourne is 60 cents. At Melbourne there is also a small lighterage fee: Overside minimum of 50 tons (thus saving sorting and packing charges), 72 cents; from wharf minimum of 25 tons, 84 cents.

New Zealand.—American fruit is imported into New Zealand through the San Francisco Mail Service direct to Wellington, and to Auckland direct from Vancouver via the Canadian Mail Service.

Wellington is connected with other coastal points, including Lyttelton, Auckland, Gisborne, Napier, and Dunedin, by both rail and steamer. The frequency of service varies and of course was somewhat irregular during the war.

Fruit reaching New Zealand from the Pacific coast is usually landed at either Auckland or Wellington, and the rate of coastal freight from either of these places to the other main ports, Lyttelton, Dunedin, or Napier, is approximately \$4.87 per 40 cubic feet. Harbor board transshipment charges depend upon the length of storage time incurred, but may be reckoned at about \$1.22 per 40 cubic feet. There are no arrangements for booking fruit through to inland points but if transshipments are required there will be a further charge for cartage of about \$1.22 per 40 cubic feet, which will include cost of loading into railway trucks.

The rates from the Pacific coast to ports of call in New Zealand have varied considerably. Before the war they stood at about \$15 per 40 cubic feet, but since then they have advanced in proportion to the ruling rates on general cargo.

For the season of 1919 the "cold storage" rate was fixed at \$40, and the rates for "on deck" and "tween deck" shipments were the same as the current general cargo rates.

POSSIBILITIES OF INCREASING AMERICAN TRADE.

The trade with Australia and New Zealand has reached its present dimensions largely because the exporters have faithfully endeavored to ascertain what Australia and New Zealand required and to discover and strengthen the weak links in the business. Every effort should be made to continue the trade on this basis.

Australia.—To develop the fruit trade with Australia much further it will be necessary for American growers to get into closer touch with the wholesale market men and to ship on consignment, thereby converting a narrow channel into a much broader one and effecting a more direct and less expensive method of marketing.

There are many limiting factors which should be carefully considered in connection with the development of this trade. One of the most serious is the present limitation of shipping facilities and the fact that space suitable for shipping fruit in this trade is practically all held by contract by one or two parties. Development of such facilities is one of the most urgent needs of the industry.

There has been a natural restriction on the American-Australian fruit trade because the Australian importer has had to figure his purchase profit based upon landed cost per case and has had to limit speculations in order to make this profit secure. The fact that fruit must be delivered in refrigerated chambers at certain seasons only, and the disinclination of American producers to consign fruit

except upon a straightout purchase have been other limitations. Practically the whole of the business between Australia and the United States has been on an f. o. b. basis, the shippers drawing against bank credit at port of shipment. These terms would be satisfactory if shippers always carried out their part of the contract according to instructions, but some Australian firms have lost large sums of money because instructions regarding varieties, sizes, and other requirements have not been observed by shippers.

The grading and packing of American fruit as received in Australia are excellent, but to conform to Australian grading laws the fruit must be marked A, B, or C, according to size and quality. Australian quarantine legislation also demands rigid inspection and certification of fruit.

At present only small shipments of fruits other than navel oranges, mandarins, lemons, and apples are recommended for Australia, and American fruits are allowed on the market only when there are no local deciduous or citrus fruits available. (See Table VI.) Sydney and Brisbane offer better opportunities for American fruits than Melbourne under present conditions. American apples almost always arrive in good condition, when shipped by steamers suitable for fruit carrying; they are well graded and of fine color. Oranges are shipped annually from California in November and find a ready market, but pears prove a very risky importation. Of the dried fruits, prunes, and apricots from California arrive in good order, but are considered inferior in size and quality to the locally grown fruit. Figs from America usually arrive in a more or less acid condition. Bottled olives are first class in every way.

New Zealand.—In New Zealand, especially, American apples find a ready sale, as they can arrive there only during the off season and the more farsighted producers are opposed to placing any embargo on imported fruit. Prospects are good for the increase of American apples in New Zealand if they can be landed from the Northern States, but at the present time Canada has preference on the mail steamers.

The best varieties of apples for the New Zealand market are King David, Jonathan, Esopus (Spitzenberg), Winesap, Missouri Pippin, Yellow Newtown (Newtown Pippin), McIntosh, Salome, and Delicious. A certain quantity of oranges and lemons will always be required, the home-grown lemon being very inferior at present to imported varieties. Grapes have so far proved unsatisfactory, owing to the distance to be carried, but if means can be found of landing them in a marketable condition they should find a ready sale. The grape-fruit probably has the greatest opportunity, for although at the present time it is practically unknown in New Zealand, it seems likely to become popular.

The best grade and pack is essential for the New Zealand market. As regards size, apples should run from 150 to 225 and oranges from 126 to 250. The present case used for apples is suitable, but it is thought that a pack half the size of the case used at present for oranges and lemons could compete more readily with the Italian case.

Dried, canned, and preserved fruits will probably always command a market in New Zealand, and it seems probable that the United States will continue to hold first place, although with the growth of the home industry the demand for American products is likely to decrease, and there will probably be keen competition with Canada.

It is to the New Zealand of the future, of course, that American exporters should look rather than to the actual market of the present. With the gradual opening up of the country by settlement and increased transport facilities, and particularly with the growth of mutual understanding and friendly feeling between the two countries, a closer trade union between America and New Zealand seems certain.

Both Australia and New Zealand will offer promising fields for publicity campaigns with the usual tools of educational folders, posters and one or two agents, as rapidly as increased shipping facilities and a more definite policy regarding restrictions make it possible to fill an increased demand for fruit.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.—*Production of fruits in the Commonwealth of Australia.*¹

[Average of 1914-1917.]

Fruit.	Unit of measure.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	West Australia.	Tasmania.	Total. ²
Apples.....	Bushel...	515,228	1,360,531	35,458	408,730	436,797	1,651,447	4,410,001
Apricots.....	do	72,472	194,318	3,667	129,203	28,404	72,876	501,045
Bananas.....	Bunch.....			1,106,968		82,440		
Cherries.....	Bushel...	54,749	62,272	422	26,185		5,527	149,207
Coconut.....	Dozen.....			24,743				24,743
Custard apples.....	Bushel...			6,960				6,960
Figs.....	do	5,262	21,286	505	11,966	48,961		87,980
Lemons.....	do	210,130	59,071	11,848	21,781	25,731		328,561
Mangoes.....	do	68		86,401				86,469
Nectarines.....	do	(4)	7,774	3,668		12,865		24,307
Nuts.....	Pound.....	87,118	90,893	2,541	468,460			
Oranges.....	Bushel...	853,530	68,880	287,566	101,487	137,022		1,448,485
Passion fruit.....	do	55,170	9,143	5,231				69,544
Pawpaws.....	Dozen.....	35		46,027				
Peaches.....	Bushel...	455,943	456,278	54,110	102,596	74,586	6,727	1,150,350
Pears.....	do	132,227	554,873	3,196	101,121	71,929	161,376	1,024,823
Persimmons.....	do	5,832		945				6,777
Pineapples.....	Dozen.....	4,156		869,668				873,824
Plums.....	Bushel...	117,769	228,023	9,929	88,490	48,307	46,346	539,011
Quinces.....	do	36,268	71,203	486	29,843	9,773	8,625	156,352
Raspberries.....	100 lbs.		4,847		2,252		31,967	39,066
Strawberries.....	Quart.....		197,811	129,823	70,560	23,107	41,950	463,251

¹ Australia. Bureau of Census and Statistics. Production Bulletin, Nos. 9, 10, 11.

² The totals include the following average amounts of fruit produced in Federal Territory: 1,810 bushels of apples, 105 bushels of apricots, 52 bushels of cherries, 110 bushels of peaches, 101 bushels of pears, 147 bushels of plums, and 154 bushels of quinces.

³ Bushels.

⁴ Included with peaches.

⁵ Includes nectarines.

TABLE II.—*Exports of fruit from Australia.*¹

[Average for 1912 and 1913.]

Exported to—	Fresh fruits.				Dried Fruits.			
	Apples.	Citrus fruits.	Pine-apples.	Other fresh fruits.	Raisins, Sultanas.	Raisins, other.	Currants.	Other dried fruits.
United Kingdom.....	<i>Boxes.</i> ² 749, 228	<i>Pounds.</i> 11, 600	<i>Boxes.</i> ³ 1	<i>Pounds.</i> 1, 982, 250	<i>Pounds.</i> 486, 679	<i>Pounds.</i> 468, 080	<i>Pounds.</i> 90, 994	<i>Pounds.</i> 103, 962
Canada.....					⁴ 116, 760	⁴ 165, 816	76, 720	
Ceylon.....	4, 832			86, 800				
Fiji Islands.....	1, 656			43, 350				1, 753
Hongkong.....	852			8, 000				
India.....	9, 610			12, 050				⁴ 2, 600
New Zealand.....	11, 758	3, 204, 250	6, 865	1, 319, 150	420, 261	44, 418	173, 390	162, 757
Straits Settlements.....	3, 353			47, 150				
Union of South Africa.....	11, 365			35, 400	62, 077	71, 662	57, 958	⁵ 59, 360
Other British colonies.....	369	10, 550	⁵ 2	9, 450	⁴ 3, 456	⁴ 4, 062	3, 117	
Belgium.....	9, 938			⁴ 49, 600				
Denmark.....	4, 239							
Germany.....	174, 352			519, 550				
Italy.....	609							
Sweden.....	2, 885							
Philippine Islands.....	2, 081	⁴ 11, 400		23, 350				
Argentina.....	41, 162							
Brazil.....	22, 213							
Uruguay.....	35, 832							
East Indies.....	8, 190			86, 650			⁶ 56	5, 330
Other countries.....	2, 051	⁴ 5, 700	⁶ 2	⁴ 36, 600	7, 580	4, 482	⁶ 168	2, 004
EXPORTING STATES.								
New South Wales.....	17, 807	2, 770, 350	5, 801	1, 090, 050	77, 125	88, 161	104, 478	13, 205
Victoria.....	299, 513	461, 400	1, 066	1, 471, 250	839, 080	250, 482	185, 776	152, 992
Queensland.....	52	1, 150	3	1, 650	284	138	231	378
South Australia.....	84, 823	12, 000		260, 550	121, 328	336, 853	121, 804	100, 168
Western Australia.....	43, 205			444, 200		28		14
Tasmania.....	651, 220			979, 400				46, 412

TABLE III.—*Exports of fruits (fresh apples and pears) from New Zealand.*⁶

[Average for 1912 and 1913.]

Exported to—	Boxes.	Exported to—	Boxes.
United Kingdom.....	4, 117	Uruguay.....	5, 883
United States.....	⁵ 81	Friendly Islands.....	97
Canada.....	⁵ 1, 408	Navigator Islands.....	102
Fiji Islands.....	114	Brazil.....	⁴ 184
Argentina.....	9, 787	All other countries.....	13

¹ Australia. Bureau of Census and Statistics. Trade, Customs and Excise Revenue, 1912 and 1913.² Converted to United States equivalents on the basis that 1 box is equal to 50 pounds.³ Converted to United States equivalents on the basis that 1 box is equal to 80 pounds.⁴ 1913 only.⁵ 1912 only.⁶ Dominion of New Zealand. Statistics, 1912 and 1913.

TABLE IV.—Imports of fruits into Australia.¹

[Average for 1912 and 1913.]

Imported from—	Dried fruits.					Fresh fruits.		
	Raisins, Sultanas.	Raisins, other.	Dates.	Currants.	Other dried fruits.	Apples.	Citrus fruits.	Bananas.
United Kingdom..	Pounds. 1, 158	Pounds. 28, 044	Pounds. 939, 774	Pounds. 5, 034	Pounds. 235, 922		Pounds. 31, 247	Pounds.
Canada.....					³ 19, 150	14, 510		
Hongkong.....					100, 176		24, 726	
Egypt.....		³ 93	34, 662		⁴ 6, 833		183, 161	
India.....			520, 454		³ 14, 455			
Fiji Islands.....							¹ 22, 308	30, 274, 850
New Zealand.....					5, 058		24, 437	
Straits Settlements	286			⁴ 224	7, 028		23, 693	34, 650
Java.....								145, 050
Aden.....			⁴ 546, 828					
Other British colonies.....		1, 237	7, 965			56	³ 18, 101	
Arabia.....			1, 204, 809		⁴ 4, 217			
Asia Minor.....	29, 196	3, 776	2, 144, 299		218, 416		41, 386	
Belgium.....					34, 770			
China.....			120		2, 785		1, 926	
France.....		8, 463	32, 260	15, 149	73, 509			
Germany.....	⁴ 11, 674	⁴ 3, 438	⁴ 95, 577		29, 086			
Italy.....	³ 5, 683	3, 499		⁴ 9, 964	24, 398		2, 944, 649	
Spain.....		50, 399			2, 811			
Turkey.....	313	7, 117	377, 704		65, 415			
United States.....		20, 727	⁴ 51, 918		1, 050, 811	80, 366	117, 126	
Persia.....			1, 179, 582					
Greece.....	3, 199	³ 13, 367		134, 886				
Other countries.....				⁴ 93	⁴ 7, 163		8, 524	159, 650
IMPORTING STATES.								
New South Wales.	14, 720	71, 965	3, 086, 039	119, 677	862, 040	92, 130	1, 200, 768	18, 706, 200
Victoria.....	24, 580	17, 798	2, 034, 931	27, 123	334, 189		1, 107, 774	11, 722, 550
Queensland.....	567	6, 150	562, 049	3, 122	462, 773	2, 792	350, 518	100
South Australia.....	313	5, 289	614, 472		74, 564		42, 329	
Western Australia.	8, 977	30, 535	358, 111	12, 543	139, 074		692, 371	185, 350
Tasmania.....	800		131, 806	2, 082	4, 309	10	16, 073	
Northern Territory	406		240	336	6, 580		7, 632	

TABLE V.—Imports of fruits into New Zealand.⁵

[Average for 1912 and 1913.]

Imported from—	Dried fruits.				Fresh fruits.				
	Figs, dates, prunes.	Currants.	Raisins, dried.	Plums, cherries, etc.	Apples and pears.	Grapes.	Lemons.	Bottled and preserved.	Fruit pulp.
United King- dom.....	Pounds. 708, 249	Pounds. 27, 845	Pounds. 14, 404	Pounds.	Boxes. ²	Pounds.	Boxes. ⁶	Dozen.	Pounds.
Australia.....	43, 664	171, 156	433, 005	312, 395	9, 851	67, 427	5, 979	1, 654	9, 803
Hongkong.....	63							5, 700	41, 915
India.....	9, 136							1, 173	
Canada.....	³ 1, 250		5, 035	⁴ 482	14, 556			848	
France.....	2, 479	12, 516	⁴ 1, 792					³ 546	
Spain.....	3, 931		33, 608					98	16, 190
Greece.....	58, 142	1, 675, 588	163, 109						
Italy.....			³ 1, 832				2, 104	³ 74	
Turkey in Eu- rope.....	375, 863	111, 566	181, 593						
Asia Minor.....	541, 026	182, 654	1, 024, 710						
Arabia.....	510, 898	³ 5, 214	³ 3, 052						
Persia.....	69, 821								
Egypt.....	23, 878								
Society Islands.			³ 1, 620					⁴ 8	
Fiji Islands.....			⁴ 80	5, 040	³ 26		⁴ 1		
United States.....	845, 933	³ 5, 972	3, 232, 258	9, 327	24, 508		72	94, 788	
Singapore.....								71, 935	
Holland.....									³ 34, 419
Other countries	146		22					54	52

¹ Australia. Bureau of Census and Statistics. Trade, Customs and Excise Revenue, 1912 and 1913.² Converted to United States equivalents on the basis that 1 box is equal to 50 pounds.³ 1912 only.⁴ 1913 only.⁵ Dominion of New Zealand. Statistics, 1912 and 1913.⁶ Converted to United States equivalents on the basis that 1 box is equal to 84 pounds.

TABLE VI.—*Marketing seasons of home-grown fruit in Australasia.*

Fruits.	Queensland.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
Apples.....		December to May; stored till November.	All year.....	January to July; stored till November.	February to November; latter months from cold stores.	January to September.
Apricots.....		November to March.....	November and December.....	December and January.....	February to March.....	
Peaches.....		do.....	December to April.....	November to April.....	February to April.....	
Pears.....	All deciduous fruits, November to May.	January to June; stored till August.	February to September.....	December to May.....	February to September; latter months from cold stores.	
Plums.....		November to March.....	January to March.....	January to March.....	February to April.....	
Quinces.....			April and May.....	February and March.....	March to May.....	
Persimmons.....		February to April.....	January and February.....			
Nectarines.....				Citrus fruits May to November.		
Citrons.....				All the year.....		Varies.
Lemons.....	All citrus fruits, May to December. ¹	Available all year.....	Main crop, June to September.....	May to December.....		March to October.
Mandarines.....			June to September (Valencia late till Christmas).			
Oranges.....						
Pineapples.....	All the year, chiefly February and August.	Heaviest during summer months.				
Pomeles.....	All the year.....	October and November.....	May to September.....	September to November.....		
Passion fruit.....			December.....			
Loquats.....	Summer months.....	November to March.....	November and December, and part of January.....	November to January.....	December to February.....	
Mangoes.....			December.....	November and December.....	December and January.....	
Cherries.....			January.....	November and December.....	December to January.....	
Gooseberries.....	May to December.....		December and January.....	do.....	November to February.....	
Mulberries.....			December and January.....			
Raspberries.....			Main crop, November and December.			
Strawberries.....						
Bananas.....	All the year.....	November to February; picking continues all year.	December and January.....	January to March.....		
Currants.....			January to March.....			
Figs.....			May to September.....	January to March.....		
Grapes.....	November to May.....	November to March.....	Winter months.....	New season, March.....		
Almonds.....		May.....	May to September.....	New season, March.....		
Chestnuts.....						
Walnuts.....			May to September.....			

¹ All citrus fruits begin about April in north and extend to November and December in south.

